

U.S. MAY TELL COUNCIL IT WILL SEND TROOPS TO JORDAN, LEBANON

Crisis Atmosphere Prevails At White House; President Meets With Legislative Leaders And Key State And Defense Officers

By PETER J. KEMPA
Washington, July 11 - After a day of crisis meetings with top congressional leaders and top military and diplomatic officials, President Eisenhower late today called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the "existing situation" in the Middle East.

Officially, the president said, the loss of the pro-Western Iraq Government wrecked the Administration's entire Middle East policy and destroyed the Baghdad Pact, the primary bulwark for Middle Eastern security.

Congressional leaders coming out of the rush meeting called at the White House this afternoon were grim. They termed the situation as "serious" or "very bad" or they had no comment to give.

Dulles Conferences

Secretary Dulles conferred tonight with nerve Alphonse, the French Ambassador, and with Charles Malik, the Foreign Minister of Lebanon. Earlier Dulles had been in touch with the British Embassy on the latest Middle East crisis.

The Department officials were asked on what action the United States might seek at the Security Council.

The strong possibility existed that the United States could force the Security Council to send troops to the area to keep the peace under the United Nations Charter. There was also the possibility that the Security Council would be asked to demand United Nations consideration of the Lebanese crisis to force Iraq and Jordan.

There were some indications that the United States was looking for a decision to force a showdown in the Middle East rather than let the entire area slip into the hands of Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic. Secretary Dulles is believed to hold a view that the West cannot tolerate a situation in which Nasser controls the oil fields of the Arab world.

White House

Early As Practicable

President Eisenhower has requested the United States military and naval forces to be ready to move at any time to the Middle East.

The President's order, which is being carried out by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is the first time since the Korean War that the United States has ordered its military forces to be ready to move at any time to a foreign theater.

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comment today on the possibility that the use of force was being considered in the situation. Some of those in attendance at the emergency meeting of bipartisan leaders also declined to comment when asked if the question of sending American troops to the Middle East had been raised.

Hagerty also refused to discuss what action the United States would ask for at any Security Council meeting.

Under the Charter, any nation could bring up a situation which is considered a threat to the peace. But as the five permanent members of the Council all possess a veto on the Council, and the Soviet Union is one of the permanent members, the United States strategy was not clear here tonight.

The speculation about possible American action centered about two channels.

One, that the United States was going through the motions of getting United Nations intervention. The plan would be to call a meeting of the General Assembly if the Soviets vetoed intervention. The Assembly could take action on its own to preserve the peace by a two-thirds vote.

The second possibility was that the United Nations deliberations would be used to gain time to wait for the Iraqi situation to clarify. At a State Department brief earlier today, the only thing that was certain was that confusion reigned supreme in Baghdad.

Under Doctrine's Terms

The United States already has taken the stand that it could come in to help a friendly nation faced with internal aggression under the terms of President Eisenhower's Middle East Doctrine.

Secretary Dulles, who was the major participant at the White House meetings, was in touch with officials of the British Embassy here consulting on the situation.

The Secretary of State presumably had contacts with French officials as well.

Meeting Broken Off

President Eisenhower was interrupted by a telephone call from the White House after the meeting of the Security Council.

When the meeting resumed, the President spoke briefly at first to introduce the subject and then turned the floor over to the Dulles brothers, first Allen and then Arthur.

The White House then sent out an emergency call for 27 congressional leaders of both parties for a 2:30 P.M. meeting. The top party leaders were called as well as the chairmen and ranking members of the Foreign Relations committees, Armed Services committees and Appropriations committees from both houses of Congress.

Five Are Missing

The leaders trooped grimly into the White House.

Five were missing, being either ill or out of town. They were three Democrats, Senator Johnson (Texas), Hayden (Ariz.) and Hennings (Mo.), and Representatives Arends (R., Ill.) and Halleck (R., Ind.).

Present were Senate Democrats Max Baucus (Mont.), Green (R.I.), Russell (Ga.) and Fulbright (Ark.). The House Democratic delegation was led by Speaker Rayburn (Texas) and included Representatives McCormack (Mass.), Vinson (Ga.), Albert (Okla.), Cannon (Mo.), Morgan (Pa.) and Carahan (Mo.).

Republican Delegation

The Senate Republicans were led by the minority leader, Senator Knowland (Cal.), and included Bridges (N.H.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Dirksen (Ill.) and Smith (N.J.).

Representative Martin (R., Mass.) led House Republicans Allen (Ill.), Taber (N.Y.), Chipfield (Ill.) and Vorse (Ohio).

The extraordinary meeting took place in the President's office. The senators and congressmen sat in rows of chairs in the oval room in front of Mr. Eisenhower's desk.

Also present were the Vice President, Secretary Dulles, his brother and head of the General Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, Gen. Nathan S. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury.

Adams Also Present

Several members of the White House staff were also present throughout the meeting. These included Hagerty, Sherman Adams, the President's chief assistant; Wilton B. Persons, deputy assistant; Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, staff secretary; and Jack Martin and Bryce Harlow, assistants.

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